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RIVER JORDAN BRIDGE

Arab's Guerilla Army

Jerusalem, Jan. 11.—A Palestinian Arab guerilla army is now undergoing extensive training in mountain strongholds near Samaria and Galilee to be ready to go into action as a disciplined force in about a month's time, Seagham Maynes, Reuter's special correspondent, was told by Arab leaders tonight at an Arab guerilla mountain headquarters in Palestine.

Thousands of armed men of fighting age have left the towns to join the mountain columns. The completion of their training under non-commissioned officers who have served in the British Army was expected to coincide with the arrival of Fawzi Bey Kaoukji, the legendary Arab leader reported to be preparing to drive across the Syrian border into Palestine.

This invasion of thousands of Syrian-trained and well-armed Arab fighters was expected to be the signal for the start of large-scale organized fighting for the mastery of Palestine.

AIR OF EXPECTANCY

"I have just completed a 450-kilometre trip through Arab mountain strongholds of Galilee and the 'triangle of terror' in Samaria formed by the militant Arab towns of Nablus, Tulkarm and Jenin," writes Seagham Maynes. "Here was an air of expectancy and excitement over the coming battles."

Guerilla leaders, supported by hundreds of fierce hillmen with assault rifles, long-barrelled knives and rifles slung over their shoulders said that they were waiting for the orders to "enter into the battle" and confidently predicted the "elimination" of the Jewish colonies scattered throughout the valleys of the Holy Land.

Groups of armed men crouched among the rocks at mountain observation posts, watching the corkscrew roads for the arrival of Abdull Kader El Hussein, a kinsman of the Mufti and commander of the fighting Arabs in the Jerusalem district, who was expected to meet the Samarian guerillas in Jenin.

LADEN WITH BULLETS

The town centre was packed with Arabs wearing cross-banded bandoliers, stuffed with bullets. At intervals, mobile squads, some using jeeps bristling with rifles, sped along all roads inside the town.

(Continued on Page 4)

BLOWN UP

Arabs And Jews Battle For Nine Hours

Jerusalem, Jan. 11.—The British announced tonight that the Jir Banatyacoub bridge across the Jordan River, south of Lake Hule, had been blown up. The Jordan River at that point forms the boundary between Syria and Palestine.

Arabs and Jews shot, bombed and waylaid each other. Unofficial reports told of a nine-hour battle between a band of Arabs and Jewish settlers. Fighting reportedly started after the Arabs bombed two Jewish buses. The British Army reportedly rushed troops to the scene.

In North Palestine, it was announced officially that the Arabs had shot at five Jews walking along the eastern boundary of the settlement of Dan, but none had been hit.

An unofficial report said Arabs had drifted across the Syrian border.

Arabs killed two Jews walking along the railway on the northern fringe of Negev. Other Arabs attacked a Jewish convoy between Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem and killed a 26-year-old Jew.—United Press.

SETTLEMENT ATTACKED

Jerusalem, Jan. 11.—A large force of Arabs today renewed their heavy attacks on the Jewish settlement of Kfar Uriah, on the Jerusalem-Jaffa railway line, killing 10 Jews in a fight lasting several hours, according to Jewish sources here. The settlement has been under attack for three days, according to these sources.

A Haganah patrol engaged the Arab attackers until British police arrived in armoured cars and drove off the Arabs, who were believed to have suffered casualties.

Haganah sources said that weapons were confiscated from the settlement, where two Jews were killed yesterday during an attack by the Arabs. Palestine police were reported to be on guard at the settlement tonight.

British troops were again called out when Arab snipers today renewed attacks on Jewish settlements near Dan, near the Palestine-Syrian frontier.

There was one of two Jewish colonies encircled by invading Syrian tribesmen at dawn on Friday. Three Arabs were slightly injured and one Jew was seriously wounded in sporadic long-range sniping between Jews and Arabs on the outskirts of Jerusalem today.

RESCUED BY WOMEN

In Bethlehem, an Arab attempted to stab a British policeman and steal his rifle. He was arrested, but as the Briton and an Arab con-

stable were taking him to the Bethlehem police station, Arab women attacked the two police officers and enabled him to escape.

One Arab was buried and feared dead and a second Arab was injured when Jewish dynamiters blew up a house in Ramat, the mixed Jewish-Arab district, here tonight. Sirens were sounded and all British security forces in the city were put on the alert after the explosion.

A Jewish Agency spokesman said "sincere praise" today to the British troops who helped to repulse the 600-strong Arab attacks on the Jewish settlements in Northern Palestine on Friday.

"When there is a will, nothing can stand in the way of co-ordinated co-operation between our people and the Government security forces for the sake of security," the spokesman said.

The Arab attack began early on Friday morning when the Arabs crossed the Syrian frontier in a convoy of four trucks and attacked the Jewish settlements of Dan and Kfar Sazul. They were beaten off by British and Haganah troops, supported by Royal Air Force Spitfires.—Reuter.

BRITONS JOINING ARABS

London, Jan. 11.—Three British ex-Indian Army officers left London by air over the weekend to fight for the Arabs in Palestine. It was learned here tonight.

They refused to disclose their identities, but said there had been many applications in London to join the "Palestine Legion" and it was

likely that other officers and men would leave Britain for the Middle East shortly.

Commenting on rumours that Captain Roy Farran, the 26-year-old ex-Commando acquitted last year by a Palestine court-martial of charges of murdering a young Jew, had returned to Palestine to fight the Jews, his father said tonight: "I do not think he has gone back. He wrote to us last Saturday when he was in Scotland and would not leave for abroad without our knowing. He is interested in some other business entirely—not Palestine."—Reuter.

MARINES REPORT DENIED

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—General Clifton Cates, the United States Marines Commandant, declared here today that no American Marines had been ordered to Palestine.

(Reports from Arab sources in London on Friday said that the United States was contemplating sending Marines to protect its consulate in Jerusalem.)

(This was followed by a denial by the State Department in Washington, which stated that no official approach on the subject had been made to the Palestine Government, but that "informal" security talks had been proceeding.)

General Cates termed the despatch of some 1,000 Marines to the Mediterranean as "routine." He added: "It is perfectly normal for us to send Marines with our fleet in the Mediterranean. There are some there now and the new contingent will merely replace those that are already there."—Reuter.

Arabs Decide To Fight Partition With Arms

Beirut, Jan. 11.—Premier Jemil Mardom reported today that the "Arab world has decided to win the Palestine battle at any price to liberate Palestine and prevent the establishment of a Jewish state."

Mardom conceded the Arabs anticipated heavy losses in the opening rounds of the great struggle for the partitioned Holy Land but is confident that "final victory will be ours."

The premier revealed this about the establishment of an Arab government for Palestine:

"The Arab High Committee decided to establish a representative body for Palestine with 20,000 population sending one delegate. The delegates will be selected by members of higher committees and the mayors of towns and villages."

"This assembly will meet in February, electing its chairman and executive. The assembly's first task will be to draft an electoral law."

Dynamite sticks thrown through the window into the home of a Jewish merchant on Saturday evening smashed the windows of several nearby houses but caused no casualties. The attack was believed to have been a protest and a warning to Jews not to send arms to their kinsmen in Palestine after three young Jews were arrested on a charge of handling contraband arms.—United Press.

U.N. DEFIED

Cairo, Jan. 11.—Now that the Arab League has virtually decided to defy the United Nations decision to partition Palestine, competent observers here are asking themselves how far carrying out its own secret decisions to thwart the creation of a Jewish State in the Holy Land.

A prominent Egyptian in close touch with Arab League affairs told Reuters in an interview during which he reviewed the work of the Arab League during their recent secret talks in Cairo that, in spite of official denial, "it remains a fact that the Arab nations are still far from having achieved the unity of purpose required to enforce a concerted and

harmonious action, and, without this unity, all Arab League decisions will simply lose their sting."

This Egyptian said that the present divergences among the Arab States did not, as was commonly reported in the foreign press, centre on the problem of the Greater Syrian plan, "which appears to have been shelved for the moment," but rather on the conflict of Arab personalities now in the limelight.

This conflict involves, more particularly, Haj Amin El Hussein, the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, now in Beirut and tipped as the head of the first Palestine Arab Government, and Fawzi El Kaoukji, the Palestine rebel leader now in Damascus and tipped as the overall commander "of the Arab armies for the liberation of Palestine."

EX-MUFTI'S OPPOSITION

The ex-Mufti, the Egyptian explained, is opposed to El Kaoukji assuming command of the Arab forces, which, he argues, must owe allegiance to him as the former spiritual leader of the Palestine Arabs.

He is said to have warned his supporters inside Palestine that anyone contacting El Kaoukji would be considered a traitor.

At least two members of the Arab League—Iraq and Transjordan—are opposed to the ex-Mufti's uncompromising attitude and during the recent talks in Cairo, when great efforts were exerted to iron out these differences, Iraq is reported to have threatened to withhold its support of the Arab League resolutions on Palestine if El Kaoukji is not given command of the volunteer forces.

The Egyptian believed that the Arab League, during their 10 days parleys in Cairo, failed to smooth out these differences and that the gulf between these two leading Palestinian personalities is still as wide as ever.—Reuter.

Good Export Figures

Lancashire, Jan. 11.—The provisional export figures for December showed that Britain had achieved a daily rate higher in value than in any month since the war ended "and pretty well the highest for a quarter of a century," Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, declared at a meeting here last night.

Exports in December were nearly 20 per cent. higher in volume than in 1938, which meant that Britain was halfway towards her mid-1948 target of a 40 per cent. increase, Mr. Wilson added.

Though this was a considerable achievement, imports had increased considerably in price and in December there was still a gap of about £30,000,000 between exports and imports, he said.—Reuter.

Kowloon City Issue

Shanghai Students Protest

Shanghai, Jan. 12.—A student movement to protest the already completed eviction of Kowloon Chinese squatters by the Hongkong Government is appearing here.

Protest slogans and posters have appeared on the walls of some of the local universities and colleges. Students of Utopia University held a meeting yesterday at which decisions were reached to appeal to the students in the Shanghai-Nanking area jointly to urge the Government to take strong steps to deal with the case and also to ask for the retrocession of Hongkong.

The China Press claims to have been told by students that arrangements were being made for protest demonstrations to be held simultaneously in all the cities along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Students said that college and middle school students will organise joint headquarters to direct the protest movement and their activities will be carried out, as far as it is permitted, within the limits of peace and good order.

The China Press also said that local business and industrial circles are expected to issue a statement through their respective guilds concerning their views on the Kowloon eviction case.—Reuter.

Kowloon City Disturbance

More trouble occurred in old Kowloon City this morning when Police and PWD coolies returned to demolish new hutsments which had been erected in place of the huts pulled down last week.

When the police approached, the occupants greeted them with stones and rocks. The police opened up with tear gas, and seven men and one woman have been taken to hospital suffering slightly from the effects of the gas.

The work of demolishing the newly erected huts then proceeded.

CHINESE NAVY GOES INTO ACTION

Nanking, Jan. 12.—As fresh Communist assaults were made on Taku, the Nationalist naval fleet based at Tsingtao, in Northeast Shantung, steamed into the Gulf of Chihli yesterday morning and landed marines separately at Tangku and Chikow, 42 kilometres to the south along the coast, according to Tientsin despatches.

Simultaneously, shipping at both ports were ordered to halt and subjected to a rigid examination, while passenger trains on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway can only reach as far as Chinghai, 35 miles south of Tientsin and the city is now placed under martial law.

Despatches reaching Nanking late yesterday reported heavy fighting was still in progress in the Taku area although the situation immediately around Tientsin was said to be relaxed with the arrival of Government reinforcements.

TENSION MOUNTS IN BERLIN

Split Between Big Powers Expected

POPULATION JITTERY

Berlin, Jan. 11.—As mounting tension and grave anxiety add to the misery of the cold, hungry German population, Russia and the Western Powers face each other here in a waiting game of diplomatic and administrative moves which may determine whether there will be one Germany or two.

A false move by either side may split Germany irrevocably. Neither side wants to make a false move.

What turns the anxiety of Berliners into a form of anticipatory terror, and cause the tension to increase day by day, is the thought that some move may be made which will not be accidental but careful and deliberate.

It might come as a result of a decision, either in Moscow or the West, that no further progress is possible through maintenance of the present ineffective quadripartite control machinery.

It might come as the result of gauding one side by constant pinpricks and frustrations, into a decision to end a travesty of the four power control.

Any move that either side could consider an overt provocation is now regarded as certain to bring the break. It would be manifested officially in the withdrawal of the representatives of one side from the Allied Control Council.

There would then, inevitably, be an Eastern and a Western Germany.

CONFLICTING REPORTS

Already, there have spread dozens of reports, some true, some demonstrably untrue, of preparations by both sides for the day the big break comes.

Thousands believe that it will come within the next three or four weeks. Others give it until May. Optimists believe that the present uneasy condition will persist until the end of 1948.

But even allowing, with the best will in the world, that nobody wants to see the break, the majority of opinion in Berlin regard it as inevitable.

Russia has sounded the warning in the Soviet controlled portion of the Berlin press. Any move in Berlin which the Russians could fasten on to as a violation of previous four power agreements would bring immediate "consequences."

THE DANGERS

The major breakers ahead, as far as the Western Powers are concerned, would be a move to include France into the present Bi-Zonal economic union to form a tri-zone, any moves which the Russians could interpret as converting the economic bi-zone into a new political structure for Western Germany, or any indication that Britain was lining up with the United States decision to halt further reparations delivered to Russia.

If any positive decision should be taken on any of these matters, Russia's counter-measure would be swift. It would most inevitably be an announcement that Russia considered the Control Council dissolved.

Berlin has already become the area of a "war of nerves." A daily spate of Soviet licensed press state-

ments designed to convince the German population that they will soon be liberated by the West, and a succession of irritating pinpricks designed, apparently, to goad the Western occupying powers and cause them to "lose face" with the Germans, has convinced many observers that the Soviet authorities are taking deliberate steps to bring matters to a head.

German officials who have daily contact with Soviet administrative officers report that the Russians now openly display anger and impatience with their Western opposite members.—Reuter.

NEW MOVE BY SOVIETS FORECAST

Berlin, Jan. 11.—Russia may incorporate her sector of Berlin into the Eastern occupation Zone as a counter measure to the British and the United States plan to strengthen the administration of the combined Western Zones, sources close to the Soviet military administration said tonight.

This might lead to the dissolution of the Berlin Council and to the removal of Soviet representatives from the four-power Commandatura, the Russian sources added.

The Soviet position, informing the Western Allies that she does not recognise the "new Western German State" set up at Frankfurt, would be stated by Marshal Vassily Sokolovski, the Russian Commander-in-Chief in Germany, before the next meeting of the Allied Control Council on January 20, it was stated.

"CAMOUFLAGE" GOVT.

Marshal Sokolovski, it was added, would deliver a long statement setting out in detail why the Soviet Union will not recognise what he considers "the camouflage government of Western Germany."

Plans to put the counter measures into action were ready, the sources said, and are only awaiting word from Moscow.

In changing the status of the Russian sector of Berlin, the Russians would be abandoning the plan accepted a few weeks ago to have a central administration for a Soviet Zone from Berlin to Leipzig.

The introduction of a new currency in the Eastern Zone was not expected unless a currency reform was introduced in the West.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Impertinent Resolutions

IF the agitation over the evictions from Kowloon City which has been set in motion by certain elements of self-interested Chinese is intended to embarrass or coerce the Hongkong Government, it is more likely to have just the opposite effect. The position of the Hongkong authorities has been clearly stated and is completely tenable. The legality of their action is beyond question, and continued demonstrations and protests from groups whom, it would appear, are inspired by political chauvinists, are wholly irrelevant. The reported resolutions adopted at a Po On meeting last Saturday are, in fact, impertinent. One calls for compensation for 100,000 squatters who have been evicted. What losses? The evicted squatters did not own their miserable huts. They paid rent for them, and in some cases even "key money." The only people, therefore, who might feel they have a claim for compensation are the self-appointed landlords who have been deprived of an income accruing from exploitation and "squeeze"—not the type deserving sympathy. The Po On demonstrators also demand that the two men arrested for resisting the police be released. There is only one answer: the men have already been charged and the case is due to be tried by a properly constituted magistrate's court. The law must take its course and whatever decision is reached by the court, it will be based on

evidence produced and proved. Mob law, as suggested in the Po On resolution, will never be allowed to supersede constitutional law—at least in Hongkong. Thirdly, the Po On agitators demand assurances that "no similar incidents will occur in future." More to the point would be an assurance from the quasi-political demonstrators from over the border that they will refrain in future from further menacing displays of sanctimonious sentimentality. Among the manifold responsibilities of the Hongkong Government is the health of the Colony, and wherever a situation is created which threatens the safety of public health, Government is expected, by the community to take the necessary steps to remove the danger. Wherefore Government would be failing in its duty if it gave any assurances capable of denying the community the protection and safety to which it is entitled. One other point these opportunistic agitators should bear in mind: Hongkong is quite capable of governing itself without external influence or attempted coercion. The living conditions of the hundreds of thousands of Chinese who have voluntarily elected to stay in the Colony are immeasurably better than anywhere else in the Far East, and they will remain so while the authorities continue to pursue their wise policy of safeguarding the interests of the many, rather than the few. It is just as necessary that this be appreciated in Nanking as in Po On.

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PROPHECIES for 1948

THE ROUBLE AND RATIONING

WHILE Russian women rejoiced in mid-December at their good fortune in being the first of the overrun countries to abolish all rationing, the men debated the effect of the devalued rouble on the family pay packet.

Although it is too early to see exactly who wins and who loses by Russia's surprise reforms, it is now possible to explain in question and answer form exactly what has happened. This is how I see it after four years in Russia.

Since these changes are unexpected, how do the ordinary Russian men and women wage-earners regard the news?

THEY regard it as a triumph—and a great surprise. Not one person I spoke to in Russia in the past year thought it would ever be possible to abolish all rationing at once.

The most they hoped for was free sale of bread—the staple

Russia calls in the capital and throws away the ration books. How will it work? **ALARIC JACOB** explains Europe's most startling economic move since the war

food, as in France—with perhaps a little more sugar than the 1lb. 2ozs. a month which a worker's ration book brought them. Nothing more.

Secretive as always, the Soviet Government admitted in October that this year's grain harvest was 58 percent better than last year; but it gave no hint that stocks of fats, meats, and sugar were enough to withstand a spending spree by 190,000,000 people who for seven years have been far more tightly rationed than the British.

Which came first: de-rationing or revaluation?

DERATIONING. Though they did not have had the first without the second. Once the

Government decided that it could afford to abolish ration cards, it had to round up the millions of unspent roubles accumulated in the war years.

In 1944 I went shopping, with my roubles exchanged at the visitors' rate of 48 to the £, on the Moscow "Free Market," where the peasants could sell their produce for what it would fetch. I paid £2 for a pound of onions, £9 for a pound of butter or sugar, £1 for a pound of non-rationed potatoes.

These vast profits went into the pockets of the collective farmers, some of whom would have been described as war profiteers in any country. One farmer actually accumulated a million roubles; several gave as much as 100,000 roubles (say, £2,000) to the war loan.

This surplus wealth, plus the millions of notes circulated in the Ukraine by the Germans, amounted to a genuine inflation. Though this did not matter much so long as rationing was tight and there was nothing to buy it might have shattered the country's economy when rationing suddenly ceased.

Look at some of the new prices—£11 10s. for a woolen dress in the country stores; £18 for a gramophone, £12 for a five-valve radio, £3 for a yard of pure silk, 6s. a pound of best beef, 12s. a pound of best butter.

At these rates the bloated countryman could have cornered all the goods. But with his hoarded £2,000 cut down to £200 in the new currency, his purchasing power is severely trimmed.

How did the old rationing work—did it differ from our own?

RATIONING in Russia applied only in the towns. The bulk of the people, who still live on the land, never saw a ration book throughout the war. They were self-providers.

The moment you passed the Moscow city boundary you entered the Soviet Free Economy zone where the collective farm members,

"Throughout my four years' stay, the Russians gave me 48 roubles to the £. I have used this rate of exchange throughout the article. The official rate of 21 roubles gives an unfair impression of the purchasing power of the Russian family."

after giving an agreed quota to the State, ate or sold the balance of their produce as they pleased. Not all of them profited, but many did. During the war, 10,000,000 acres—half the fertile acreage of England—passed from collective into private ownership, and by 1945 600,000 agricultural drones were illegally on the pay-roll of the collective farms.

In the town there were two grades of shop—Rationed and Commercial. At the first, workers got at very low prices 1lb. 11ozs. of bread a day, 4lb. 14ozs. of meat a month, 1lb. 2 ozs. of sugar a month, 1 lb 12 ozs. of fat a month, and 4lb. 6ozs. of cereals a month.

To supplement this they had to go to a Commercial Shop, which undercut the peasant, but which was still far too dear for anything but an occasional visit. That is why 90 percent of Muscovites dug their own allotments.

What about wages—are they to be devalued as well?

FOR the time being wages are unchanged. The 31 million people employed in industry and trade, whose average wage in 1947 was about £15 a month, will be able to afford plenty of bread at 8d. a pound, and a fair share of sugar at 2s. 6d. a pound.

They will still have to go slow with fats and meat. The average family income, however, is rarely less than £30 a month, allowing two wage-earners per family.

Are there many large fortunes in Russia?

APART from some thousands of fairly affluent scientists and artistic people, Author Constantine Simenov gave £1,250 to the last State loan—on which next year he might win a £1,000 lottery prize—and Professor Vavilov, president of the Academy of Science, gave £2,800.

Author Boris Gorbachev ruefully commented: "We writers are among the best-off in the country; almost all have large savings. But we must sacrifice cheerfully as it is needed for humane purposes."

Most Russians will not be bothered much by revaluation. But everyone must now be calculating feverishly to what extent the new rouble will give him a better life than did the old rouble plus rationing.

That it will afford a better life I have not the slightest doubt. But it would be wise to wait at least a little time to find out what stocks are then like in the shops. Till then, even the most ardent Russian housewife will reserve final judgment on what looks like an astonishing piece of good fortune.

THE WATER BUFFALO AND THE RAILWAY

By John Roderick

C. Y. HO, who is known to railwaymen everywhere in China as "hsueh niu"—the water buffalo—looked up heavily and said: "It was like killing my own child. I hated to do it."

Seldom, if ever, in China do you hear inanimate things like steel and wood and concrete referred to simply in this personified way.

He was speaking of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, which he helped rush to completion in 1937; then sorrowfully, in the face of the Japanese Army, helped a few months later to dismantle, piece by piece, in one of the outstanding examples of the early Chinese "scorched earth" policy.

The story of this railway and of Ho and his associates is one of the bright pages in contemporary Chinese history, which has had few material achievements to boast of. Reconstruction of a sizable stretch of the war-devastated line—from Hangchow to Nanking—is an example of the self-help of which the Chinese are capable and which the United States has said it wishes to see before it will lend China any large sums for rehabilitation.

Free from civil war interruptions and with the assistance of UNRRA, Ho, as director, restored a 250-mile stretch of the line and plans to extend it to the Canton-Hankow line by next autumn. When that is done, China will be able to tap some of her richest rice-producing provinces, and will have moved a long stride ahead in re-establishing economic balance.

Ho gets his nickname from his massive size—he weighs more than 240 pounds—but chiefly because of the ponderous drive and energy he brings to the railway job. He is regarded as China's foremost railway engineer.

Born in Soochow, whose multitude of canals invited a comparison with Venice, he went to Northern Hopedai to study at Tangshan University. After Tangshan, he went to Cornell where he continued civil engineering studies.

MANY HEARTBREAKS
WHEN the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway was conceived in 1920 by Chekiang's Governor Chang Jen-chih, Ho was one of the engineers who pushed it through. There were heartbreaks in the process as money dwindled and became inadequate. The Governor sold the Hangchow power plant to get funds.

When Chang received a government order to stop work and complete a highway instead, he was defeated, but only momentarily. Changing the name of the Railway Administration to that of Highway Bureau, he kept on going.

It proved worth while militarily when the Chinese Communists were about to push from Anhwei Province to Chekiang and the Nanking-Shanghai area. The Government met the Communists head on with two divisions rushed over the rails to Yushan.

The railway was completed in 1937, and its builders sailed back with pardonable satisfaction for an earned rest.

BRIEF REPOSE
BUT there were the first days of the Sino-Japanese war, and the railway's repose was to be a brief one. A few months after the last tie had been laid and the last spike driven in, the Japanese began moving towards the strategic line.

The decision to destroy what they had with painful love only recently created was a bitter one. Once this was arrived at, however, Ho and his fellow engineers appeared wryly intent on demonstrating to the enemy that they could tear down as thoroughly and as efficiently as they had built.

The most severe destruction was concentrated on the Shanghai-Hainan section, a distance of about 200 miles. When it was finished, the Japanese had difficulty in recognising that once a railroad had existed in the area.

The Chinese began with the bridges, 37 of which they damaged, 18 of them so seriously that only the foundations, sticking up like blunt thumbs from the land and the rivers, remained as evidence.

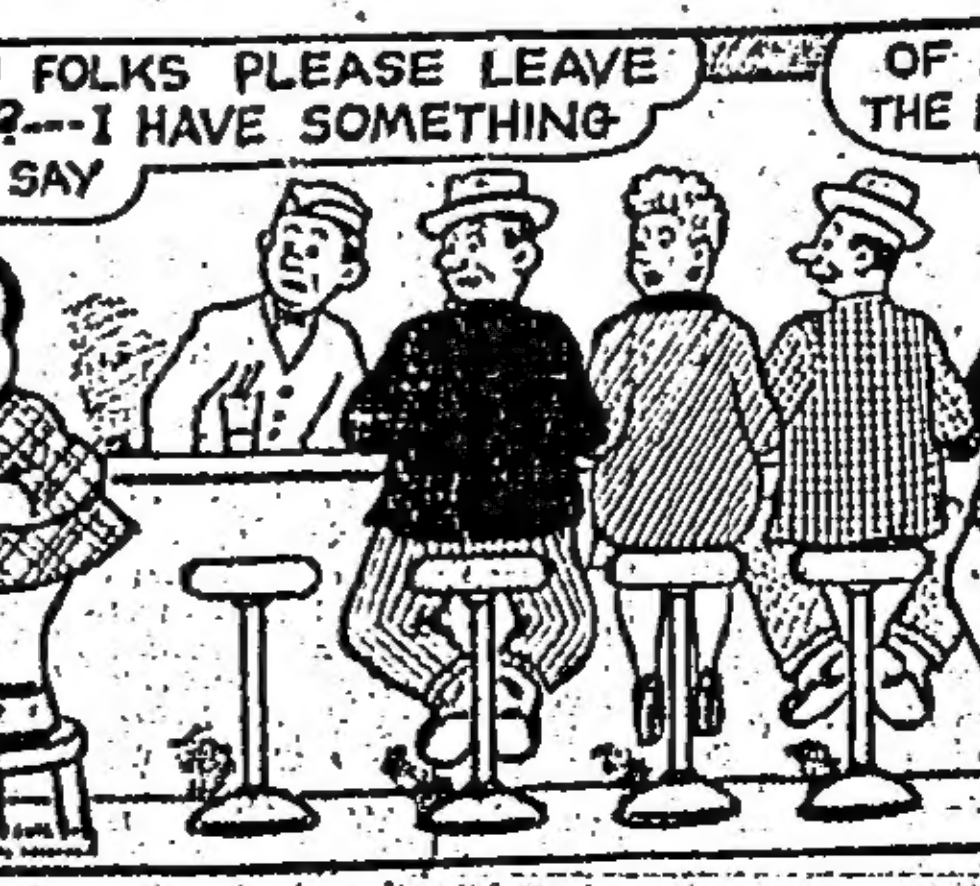
Altogether 480 tons of steel girders, trusses and destroyed cars were left in the wreckers' wake.

NOTHING REMAINED
THE Chinese next turned their attention to the rails, taking away every piece of steel—a total of more than 22,100 tons—and 420,000 ties.

The roadbed itself suffered next. In some places the embankment was wholly removed, reducing the line to the level of the surrounding land. The railroad stations in this section, the railway's destruction report says detachedly, "all of which, as well as other installations, were destroyed and not even a brick or piece of wood remained."

The reconstruction of this damaged railway is going along without interruption. The line has plenty of locomotives—many UNRRA-donated—but few passenger cars. This is one of the pressing needs, as well as signal equipment and machine-shops. Before it is joined to the north-south Canton-Hankow line, the line will need a US\$50,000,000 loan. The Communications Ministry is confident of getting this from private sources.—Associated Press.

NANCY Person-to-Person Call



Marshall To Speak Plainly

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Secretary of State, Gen. George Marshall, will tomorrow begin a task of persuading Congress to provide him with the European recovery programme unmarred by serious financial reductions or other crippling amendments when he leads off a series of hearings in the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee.

While repeating the warnings he gave to the similar body of the Senate last week, Gen. Marshall is expected to use even blunter and more forceful language in describing the urgency of the world situation when he addresses this less-casual audience.

Sources in the State Department close to the Secretary of State considered, however, that with the debate in the eye of its second week, Marshall is optimistic that he will get a programme "adequate" both in amount and in the conditions under which it must be implemented.

Chief Task
His chief task will be to avoid becoming embroiled in other issues being pressed by Republicans, generally believed to be aimed at delaying the Marshall Plan's early and adequate enactment.

This danger is shown by the fact that the Committee hearings are specifically intended to investigate the "problems of world recovery" rather than of European recovery alone.

Thus the House Committee, it is understood, will question the Secretary of State closely on his plans for aid to China and the economic conditions in Latin America.

The dismantling and the shipping of German plants as reparations to Eastern Europe is another side issue likely to be used as a delaying weapon.

Moreover, the House Committee already has under consideration a bill sponsored by Congressman Christian Herter and the committee which investigated conditions in Europe last autumn which would establish for the administration of a recovery programme an organization fully contrary to Marshall's own wishes.

"Businesslike" Approach
The Senate hearings are also due to continue tomorrow with Mr. Lewis Douglas, the American Ambassador to Britain, testifying, to be followed by Mr. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, Mr. John Snyder, Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Clinton Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Julius Krug, Secretary of the Interior.

These hearings have already produced demands for a "businesslike" approach and the avoidance of any diffusion of responsibility.

The Herter Bill, on the other hand, would set up an eight-man "bipartisan" corporate authority responsible equally to Congress and Government, though quite independent of the State Department, to run the scheme.

Stumbling Block
Marshall wants a government agency with an all-powerful chief, who would, however, defer to the Secretary of State when foreign policy aspects of the programme are involved.

Though mainly of domestic interest, this issue bids fairly to become one of the chief stumbling blocks to the programme's speedy passage, and the Administration may be forced to amend its original plans.—Reuter.

Arab's Guerilla Army

(Continued From Page 1)

"triangle of terror" to guard Jewish infiltration. The excitement was heightened by shots fired into the air, and the rattle of fire from the surrounding mountains pinpointed the spots where battle training was in progress.

There was apparently no shortage of weapons. All cars were thoroughly searched under muzzles of rifles and machine-guns at roadblocks around Arab towns and villages.

The Mayor of Nablus, Sulaiman Boy Toukan, who holds the Order of the British Empire and sits at a desk under a painting of King George VI, told Seagham Maynes: "Thousands of our young men are in the hills, training to shoot and fight as a disciplined army, and arms are coming in."

"The Arab world numbers 70,000,000 and we are ready to die in the course of duty. We are prepared for heavy losses, but we shall throw up after line of Arab fighters into the battle for Palestine."—Reuter.

Investigation To Follow Petition

Nanking, Jan. 11.—Acting on a petition signed jointly by 2,500 public functionaries, the Control Yuan today ordered an investigation into a case of alleged embezzlement concerning the unauthorised sale of woolen materials to Australia by the Trust.

The materials were originally marked for distribution under the ration system to Government employees for winter clothing. The petitioners included members of the Supreme Court, the Examination Yuan and the Ministries of Finance, Education and Interior.—Reuter.

Manila Regime Orders Big Swoop On Rebels

Manila, Jan. 11.—An intensified military campaign against Colonel Luis Taruc, leader of some 20,000 armed peasants of the independent Hukbuhap left wing guerrilla movement in Central Luzon was ordered today by the Philippine Minister of the Interior, Senor Jose Zulueta.

The main demand of the Hukbuhaps, who have been operating against the Government since early 1946, is agrarian reform. They were recognised by the United States authorities during the war and were reported to have done excellent guerrilla work against the Japanese.

Commenting on a "non-surrender" message given by the guerrilla chief to a correspondent of the Manila Chronicle this morning, Senor Zulueta stressed that his government will insist on the guerrilla leader's unconditional surrender.

The Minister called on the Huk chieftain to reform his movement to conform with the Philippine constitution, and in this way to help bring about a proper solution to their problems.—Reuter.

Terms For American Assistance To China

BY ARTHUR M. GOUL

Shanghai, Jan. 11.—The United States is gradually bringing stronger pressure to bear on China to meet its terms for long-range aid, and the Chinese Government has launched a trial balloon programme of its own in an attempt to influence American action.

An authoritative source today disclosed that the State Department, through some official channels but mainly through unofficial "off the record" conversations with high Chinese personages both in Nanking and Washington, is laying down the premises upon which it will agree to ask Congress for funds for China.

These conditions, among others, according to this source, include a definite blueprint for assistance for Chinese farmers and small industries, a democratisation programme within the Chinese Army and a nationalist system whereby United States representatives would share equally with the Chinese in administering a general programme from start to finish.

At the same time, the United States is making an effort to learn

how far it can go on in using the aid programme as a lever in prying the Chinese Government loose from its attitude on the Japanese peace treaty.

Outbreak Of Hints

The Chinese Government, this source pointed out, is beginning to counter with an outbreak of hints that Nanking sees the necessity for some reforms which the United States will formally propose when actual negotiations commence. Chief among these, he pointed out, was an address made by former Chinese Vice-Premier, Dr. H. H. Kung, before the Far East American Council of Commerce and Industry.

Dr. Kung was at one time Finance Minister, and is a brother-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. His stature as one of the political rulers of China has not altered despite widespread attacks from many sides, particularly the American press.

Dr. Kung advocated currency re-organization measures to increase national production, the elimination of waste and an end to the flight of capital from China. He added he supported modernisation of the rural economy—one of the main points Washington is expected to demand.

Foreign Capital

His endorsement of investment of foreign capital in China was seen as a mildly surprising statement in view of the present rigid controls against remittances of foreign currency.

Another "trial balloon" was the statement in Canton by Mr. Huang Yuan-pin, member of the National Economic Council, that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek outlined a plan to the Finance Ministry for currency reform. The basic point of the plan, Mr. Huang said, was the lifting of controls on foreign exchange and the loosening of import regulations.

The Ministry of Finance denied this, and Nanking dispatches reported that the National Economic Council urged the retention of trade and exchange controls.

Chiang's Initiative

Another factor is that the Generalissimo in recent weeks has been personally more active in making military and economic decisions. This is regarded as an effort to convince the United States that the Generalissimo will use his personal initiative rather than rely upon advisers and assistants in supervising a long-term programme of American aid to China.

Chinese sources said Nanking is well aware of the fact that the United States has the Japanese peace treaty in mind as well as benefits to China in a study of the "Marshall plan for the Far East." They said the "propaganda campaigns of both countries are being pointed as much towards the international scene as the direct effects of any help from Washington.—United Press.

Unrest In North Kiangsu

Shanghai, Jan. 12.—Mrs W. C. McLaughlin, wife of a member of the American Advisory Committee administering relief at Hsichow, in north Kiangsu Province, today reported that unrest was mounting in that area, with threats of rioting and looting resulting from desperate economic conditions, floods and civil strife.

In a letter to Dr. Robert Henry, who is China director of the relief committee, the Presbyterian missionary's wife pictured stringent shortages in food, clothing and work which were daily increasing the suicide rate as a consequence.

The American Advisory Committee is the China agency for the Church World Service, representing 21 Protestant churches of America which distributes food, clothing and medicines, supports welfare agencies and provides work projects through a network of local committees throughout China.—United Press.

PLANES BEAT OFF RAIDERS IN KASHMIR

London, Jan. 11.—Royal Indian Air Force planes and Indian artillery engaged a band of raiding tribesmen who were making off with mules, camels and horses in the Nao-shora (southwest Kashmir) area and inflicted casualties, New Delhi Radio reported, quoting tonight's Indian Army communiqué.

In an attack on a small Kashmir village, the raiders killed a villager, kidnapped women and carried off some cattle.

RIAF planes also carried out reconnaissance flights, the communiqué added.

The India-Pakistan Joint Defence Council met in Lahore today under the chairmanship of Earl Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, New Delhi Radio also reported.

Pandit Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, attended with their military commanders.

General Amnesty

The Joint Defence Council decided to proclaim a general amnesty for all military personnel of the two Dominions between August 15 last (Independence Day) and January 10, 1948.

The amnesty will cover proceedings in military and civil courts, and ordinances to this effect are being issued by the Governors-General of India and Pakistan.

The communiqué tonight, announcing the amnesty, added that "various inter-Dominion matters" were discussed at today's meeting of the Council.—Reuter.

Soviet Blast

Moscow, Jan. 11.—The Soviet trade union newspaper, Trud, today placed the responsibility for the "bloody events" in Kashmir on the "British Government and its lack of honour."

The paper also charged the British authorities in India and Pakistan with the responsibility for the "to the city magnates who are not interested in peace in India and prefer to use the tried method of divide and rule in order to continue their domination of both dominions."—Reuter.

Anglo-Danish Trade Talks Progressing

London, Jan. 11.—Good progress has been made in the past week by all the committees of the Anglo-Danish trade negotiations in London, it was believed today.

Until an agreement is reached on the prices that Britain will pay for Danish butter, it is not possible to say that the end is in sight.

Even then, an agreement would be needed on the quantities of dairy products to be supplied by Denmark and on industrial goods, agricultural supplies and, eventually, coal to be supplied by Britain.

But the good auguries, with which the negotiations started, were believed to have been fully maintained.

External developments have helped the negotiations. Britain's negotiations with many other countries have been going well and naturally Denmark does not want to be left out.

Grain Situation

The grain situation has greatly improved and this is the foundation of an Anglo-Danish trade agreement. Australian grain is now reaching Britain for the first time since the outbreak of war and in big quantities.

Argentine shipments and crop reports are far better than was expected. No hitch has developed in Britain's grain contract with Russia.

Britain should thus be in a much better position than last autumn to supply Denmark's grain requirements on which depends Denmark's ability to export her dairy products.

Above all stand the favourable developments of the Marshall Plan, which imply that if Britain and Denmark help each other over their short-term difficulties, they will eventually get external aid to prevent the difficulties becoming permanent.—Reuter.

Young King Breaks His Leg Skiing

Villars, Switzerland, Jan. 11.—Twelve-year-old King Faisal of Iraq broke his left leg while skiing alone here today.

He was tonight under treatment at his hotel in Villars, a winter sports resort above the Rhone Valley, where he arrived three weeks ago with his mother and a suite of ten.

King Faisal, who has been learning to ski during his winter holidays, was due to return to school in England shortly.—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Romanov; Hapsburg and Hohenzollern. 2. Sir Francis Drake's. 3. A signet ring bearing the papal seal, used for stamping official documents, so called because the device represents St. Peter drawing a net full of fish. 4. Yes, slugs will sometimes bite their captor's hand. 5. The Pacific Ocean. 6. The ancient Greeks and Romans used salt in the medicine and it was considered an ill-omen to spill it.



Carol Deplores Swing To Left In Rumania

Lisbon Jan. 11.—Ex-King Carol of Rumania said in a statement to the press tonight: "I consider the recent events in Rumania as extremely grave for my country and for the international situation."

"The substitution of the monarchy of Rumania by the Democratic Popular Republic—or the Soviet rather—also marks the step forward of Communism into Europe and constitutes a new and serious warning to the civilised world."

"The abject ways used in the Manliu trial and his sentence are against all the principles of justice, and make me forecast that with the systematic elimination of democratic elements Rumania is walking toward a catastrophe."

"I deplore the abdication of my son, and everything leads me to believe that the act itself and its terms could only be imposed by force."

"During these days of anxiety, when Rumania lived through one of the saddest pages of her history, I was extremely anxious for the fate of my son, and now I am happy to know that he is at last safe."

Hopes For Liberty

"The integration of Rumania in the Soviet system is contrary to the spirit of the Rumanian people. Their future and liberty depend from now onwards on the victories of the civilised world, and I place all my hopes on those who fight for human liberty."

Meanwhile, Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma, who is now staying

with her mother, Princess Margherita, in Luxembourg, will shortly travel to France to meet ex-King Michael of Rumania, it was learned tonight.

The Princess said tonight: "I shall soon go to France where I am going to meet my fiancé. Neither the date nor the place of our wedding has yet been chosen."

She added that she was "extremely moved" by the great interest the first home in 25 minutes, 37-1/8 seconds was R. Briggs of London.—Reuter.

Palace Telephone Silent

Luxembourg, Jan. 11.—Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma, Danish fiancée of ex-King Michael of Rumania, probably will leave here by train for Basle, Switzerland, late tonight or early tomorrow, a reliable source said.

The source said the Princess was still at the Grand Ducal Palace here after her surprise arrival from Liege, Belgium, yesterday.

The Palace telephone remained unanswered throughout the day, heightening the mystery of the Princess' plans.—United Press.

Baby Born On Whale Ship

Moscow, Jan. 11.—Alexandra Skimovna Leonova, waitress on the headquarters and factory ship, Slava I, of the whale-hunting flotilla, gave birth to a son some-where in the Antarctic on January 6, it was announced today.

The waitress, who is making her second trip with the flotilla, is the wife of a veteran seaman who is also on the expedition.

The child was named Antarell Emelionovich Keshelov.—United Press.

Danish Steamer Runs Aground

The Hague, Jan. 11.—The Danish steamer, Wm. Th. Malling (1,000 tons) ran aground today on the Lowersson Sandbank, near Sletmonnikoog Island, northeast Holland.

The vessel, with a crew of 20, has a cargo of 2,000 tons of coal for Ghent, Belgium.

German tugs and Dutch lifeboats are standing by.—Reuter.

Bus Hit By Train

Prague, Jan. 11.—Two people were killed and 20 injured when a bus was hit by a train at a level-crossing on the Berce to Turnov line today. Ice on the road was said to have prevented the bus from stopping.—Reuter.

MISSIONARIES TO BE EVACUATED

Shanghai, Jan. 11.—The Lutheran Mission headquarters announced today it planned to evacuate 20 American and 50 Norwegian missionaries from Lanchow, 300 miles northwest of Hankow, which has been isolated by a Communist military drive for two weeks.

There is no word about the plight of the Lutheran missionaries at J. B. Fuller, acting U.S. Consul-General in Shanghai, said he had received information of the deaths of three Evangelical missionaries at the hands of "bandits" in that area four days ago.—Associated Press.

WOMEN GIVE STATUE TO SALAZAR

Lisbon, Jan. 11.—A statue, given by Portuguese women as an expression of their gratitude to Dr. Antonio Salazar, the Prime Minister, for keeping Portugal out of the war, was unveiled here today.

The statue represents a female figure gazing upwards with a garland of flowers on her knees.—Reuter.

ALBANIA INTERFERING IN GREECE

Athens, Jan. 11.—An allegation that Albania was interfering in Greek affairs and was playing an active part in guerrilla activities was made by the United Nations Balkans Commission in its December report published today, according to the Greek News Agency.

The report, read at a press conference at Salonika by Vice-Admiral Alan Goodrich Kirk, United States representative on the Commission, and addressed to Dr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, stated that the Commission "is following with very great uneasiness the recent developments in the political situation in the area concerned in the recommendations of the General Assembly."

It declared that in the absence of any communication with interested governments, the Greek Government excepted, the Commission had taken note of public statements and other indications of the attitude of the four governments concerned, with regard to the General Assembly's recommendations.—Reuter.

Yugoslav Committee

Belgrade, Jan. 11.—The formation of a "Yugoslav Committee for Aid to the Greek People," which will launch immediately a nation-wide drive to "collect clothing, footwear, foodstuffs and money," was announced in the Yugoslav Communist Party organ, Borba, today.

The new committee was formed in Belgrade yesterday on the initiative of the Central Committee of the United Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, the paper said.

Headed by the new committee is M. Djuro Solaj, president of the Central Committee of Yugoslav Trade Unions, and the secretary is M. Milan Rodanovic, president of the Writers' Association of Serbia and the Yugoslav delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

The Yugoslav Committee, the People's Youth, the Anti-Fascist Women's Front and well known individuals will take part in the committee's work, Borba added.

The move to form such a committee was first made in November at the Belgrade conference of trade union representatives from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

A telegram was then sent to the World Federation of Trade Unions, suggesting a worldwide appeal for moral and material aid to the Greek people.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mails. Mail closes before 5 a.m. registered parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12
Closing Times By Air:
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Canton, Luchow and Kuning 3.30 p.m.
Hohow, Swatow & Foochow 3.30 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train:
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 1 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Manila, Aden & Marseilles (Sea) 3 p.m.
Batavia, Ceylon and South Africa, Bombay, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool (Sea) 3 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters & cards only) (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekai & Kungmoon (Sea) 3 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13
Closing Times By Air:
Swatow & Amoy 9.30 a.m.
Shanghai 9.30 a.m.
Bangkok, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo, Jeddah, Johannesburg & Marseilles via Cairo Augusta and London 3.30 p.m.
Batavia & Far East 3.30 p.m.
Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin & Peking 3.30 p.m.
Swatow 3.30 p.m.

ZBW BROADCAST

6. Studio: Hospital Request Half Hour Presented by Eibel Holmes Brown: 8.30. Studio: Concert: 9.15. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 9.45. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 10.15. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 10.45. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 11.15. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 11.45. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 12.15. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 12.45. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 1.15. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 1.45. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 2.15. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 2.45. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 3.15. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 3.45. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 4.15. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 4.45. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 5.15. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 5.45. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 6.15. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 6.45. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 7.15. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 7.45. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 8.15. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 8.45. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 9.15. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 9.45. Studio: Eibel Holmes Brown: 10.15. 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